



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

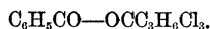
Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

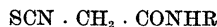
ALDRICH. The benzoic acid ester of chloretone is prepared by heating molecular quantities of anhydrous chloretone and benzoyl chloride (slight excess) on the steam bath, until hydrochloric acid gas ceases to be given off. Any uncombined chloretone or benzoylchloride is eliminated and the resulting body recrystallized from alcohol. The ester is when pure a solid melting at 34°–35° and not a liquid as claimed by Willgerodt and Durr (*J. f. praktische Chemie* (Neue Folge), 39 and 40, p. 189). It may be distilled under reduced pressure without decomposition. Chlorine determinations (Carius) gave results which characterize the compound as the benzoic ester:



The compound is readily soluble in the organic solvents, and practically insoluble in water. It is not readily saponified, being much more stable than the other esters studied. Boiling with con. nitric acid does not decompose it as is the case with the aliphatic esters of both chloretone and brometone. It is not volatile in the air, but is slightly volatile with steam. Pharmacological tests would indicate that it possesses less hypnotic and anesthetic properties and is less toxic than the esters studied thus far. Its relative stability is greater than that of any of the esters studied previously.

The utilization of waste silk fibroin: TREAT B. JOHNSON and P. G. DASCHAVSKY. A statistical study of the development of the waste silk industry in the United States. The behavior of fibroin on distillation is described, and an improved method of obtaining tyrosine from fibroin has been developed. It is shown experimentally that fibroin is a valuable source of the drug "tyramine," $\text{HO} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$.

The conversion of anilides of chloroacetic acid into ketide-isothiocyanates: TREAT B. JOHNSON, ARTHUR J. HILL and ERWIN B. KELSEY. Isothiocyanates of the general formula

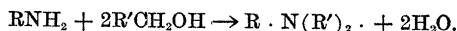
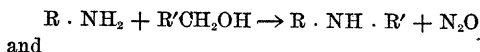


have hitherto never been synthesized. A method of preparation has now been developed which eliminates any possibility of the formation of isomeric rhodanides $\text{NCS} \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{CONHR}$. The work is an extension of earlier researches on thiocyanates and isothiocyanates carried on in the Sheffield Chemical Laboratory, and has led to the development of a new method of entering the hydantoin series.

The condensation of formaldehyde with o-nitrophenol: TREAT B. JOHNSON and J. B. HISHMAN.

A repetition of the work of several previous investigators has revealed the fact that *o*-nitrophenol condenses with formaldehyde to form two isomeric compounds, viz.: 3-nitro-4-hydroxy- and 3-nitro-2-hydroxybenzylalcohols. Several new derivatives of these compounds have been prepared.

The alkylation of aromatic amines by heating with alcohols: ARTHUR J. HILL and J. J. DONLEAVY. A study of the influence of catalysts on the general reactions



The work so far has been confined to the study of aniline and the isomeric toluidines and the two alcohols ethyl and *n*-butyl. It has been found by experiment that these alkylation reactions are greatly stimulated by using certain inorganic salts as catalytic agents. The first contribution on this subject has already been accepted for publication in the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*.

The search for pressor substances in the pyrimidine series: TREAT B. JOHNSON and L. A. MIKESKA. A study of some new amidine condensations leading to the formation of new types of cyclic amine combinations in the pyrimidine series. The substances under examination will be submitted to a careful pharmacological investigation to determine their pressor or other specific action. The research will be extended to the hydantoin and purine series.

The oxidation of iso-propyl alcohol by means of alkaline potassium permanganate: WM. L. EVANS and LILY BELL SEFTON.

CHARLES L. PARSONS,
(To be continued) Secretary

SCIENCE

A Weekly Journal devoted to the Advancement of Science, publishing the official notices and proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

Published every Friday by

THE SCIENCE PRESS

LANCASTER, PA.

GARRISON, N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Entered in the post-office at Lancaster, Pa., as second class matter